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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) PUBLISHED BY *SAMPSON, CHITTENDEN & CROSWELL.*—TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1802.

Political.

FOR THE BALANCE.

(Continued from the laſt.)

THE interval between the ſigning of the federal conſtitution by the convention and its final adoption by the States, was truly awful. The tabret of joy ceaſed. Diſtreſſing anxiety corroded the heart and was depicted on the countenance of every well-informed friend to the country.

During that painful interval, General WASHINGTON, in a letter to a friend in Frederickſburg, expreſſed himſelf as follows :—" My decided opinion of the matter is, that there is no alternative between the adoption of it (*the conſtitution*) and anarchy. If one State* (however important it may conceive itſelf to be) or a minority of them, ſhould ſuppoſe that they can dictate to the union (unleſs they have the power of applying the *ultima ratio* to good effect) they will find themſelves deceived. All the oppoſition to it that I have yet ſeen, is, I muſt confeſs, addreſſed more to the paſſions than to reaſon ; and clear I am, if another federal convention is attempted, that the ſentiments of the members will be more diſcordant or leſs accommodating than the laſt. In fine, they will agree upon no general plan. General government is now ſuſpended by a thread. I might go further, and ſay, it is really at an end, and what will be the conſequence of a fruitleſs attempt to amend the one which is offered, before it is tried, or of the delay from the attempt, does not in my judgment need the gift of prophecy to predict."

These ſentiments of the venerable General, which were publiſhed over the whole country, while the conſtitution was in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, drew forth the gall and invectives of the leaders of the anti-federal party : time, however, has fixed on them the broad ſeal of truth.—Theſe forebodings of WASHINGTON, in caſe of the rejection of the conſtitution, have been fully ſanctioned by experience in the train of events, which have ſince happened ; and a recollection of the awfully perilous condition of the country, during that period, and its hair-breadth eſcape from anarchy and ruin, cannot fail to excite in every honeſt and intelligent mind mingled emotions of horror and of gratitude. —If the efforts of the oppoſitionists had prevailed in effecting the rejection of the federal conſtitution, woes and calamities without number and beyond utterance would have followed—the flood-gates of general anarchy and civil war would inſtantly have been opened, and the fields of America, which have been laden with golden harveſts, would have become fields of blood :—till ſome ſucceſsful demagogue, ſome daring Cromwell or Bonaparte, would have bound the necks of the free-born Americans and riveted their chains, under a military deſpotiſm.—Or the great nations of Europe, availing themſelves of our proſtrate condition of anarchy and diſſention, might eaſily have parcelled out the country among themſelves and wrung out to its inhabitants the dregs of that bitter cup, which wretched Poland is now drinking. Theſe are not idle conjectures ; their probability cannot be honeſtly diſputed by any intelligent man in the union.—And now, ye ſelf-ſtyled republicans, ye pretended bulwarks of American freedom, look back to the dreadful precipice adown which you have endeavoured (I do not ſay deſignedly) to precipitate and plunge the nation !

The good ſenſe of a ſmall majority prevailed ;* the conſtitution was adopted ;—and no ſooner did it go into operation than its ſalutary effects were every where perceivable. It wrought an inſtantaneous change over the whole country, like copious ſhowers of rain when falling upon drooping vegetation and a parched ſoil. Public and private credit revived.—Money, which is the ſinews of buſineſs was unhoarded and brought into circulation. Induſtry was ſtimulated and recompenced. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all the uſeful arts of life were invigorated.—In a word, the country threw off her garment of ſackcloth, and was ſeen bedecked with the robe of proſperity and joy.

Did the anti-federaliſts, at this auſpicious criſis, lay down their weapons ? Did they, like true republicans, quietly ſubmit to the deciſion of the national will ? Did they cheriſh the infant government, which the nation had adopted ? Did they rejoice at the dawn of that unexampled proſperity, which it evidently produced ?——Some of them *did ;* and their previouſly oppoſing the federal conſtitution ought never to be remembered againſt them, as it was the effect of an honeſt jealouſy carried to extreme. But the leaders generally, together with a majority of the anti-federal corpſe, though from neceſſity or policy they changed their poſition and concealed their poniards under their ſkirts, were ſtill determined on oppoſition.

(To be Continued.)

* There is little or no reason to doubt, that by this " One State," conceiving itself to be important, Mr. Washington meant Virginia, to the ambitious views of whose aristocratical leaders he was no stranger.

* Some States were nearly unanimous for adopting the federal constitution ; in others, and particularly in the lager ones, the majority was very small.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Meſſrs. Editors,

I HAVE haſtily parodied ſome parts of the ſpeeches of Brutus and Anthony at Cæſar's Funeral. If you think it worth a place in the Balance, "with all its imperfections on its head," why print it.

Yours, &c.

A CLINTONIAN BURRITE.

SCENE I.

Enter Dewitt Clinton in one of the ſtreets of New-York, the mob at his heels, including Denniſton and Cheetham, &c. Dewitt gets upon a Hogshead, placed there for the occaſion, and with the "View of Burr's Life" in his right hand, addreſſes the mob.

Dewitt Clinton.] Burrites! Clintonians! Democrats! hear me for my family, and ceaſe your bawling that you may hear. Believe me for the ſake of my Uncle; and have reſpect to my Uncle that you may believe: cenſure me with caution; and awake your paſſions that you may the better judge. If there be any in this aſſembly, any dear friend of Aaron's, to him I ſay, that Clinton's love to Aaron was, once, no leſs, than his is now. If then, that friend demand why Clinton now riſes againſt Aaron, this is my anſwer—Not, that Aaron is not a friend to our party—Not, that he has not, in this ſtate raiſed us above our enemies—But, that, having done all this, we now can do without him. Not, that I love Aaron leſs—But that I love my family more. Had you rather that Aaron were loved and reſpected, and me and my family deſpiſed and neglected, than that Aaron were borne down by calumny, and *we* raiſed upon his ruin? As you loved Aaron I weep for it. As *he* was fortunate I mourn at it. As he was artful and hypocritical I honor him. But, as he wiſhes to riſe above me I will ſlay him. There are tears for *your* love—Sorrow for his fortune—Honour for his hypocriſy; and death [*holding out his "View of Burr's Life"*] for his ambition. Who is here ſo baſe, that would be a Burrite? If any, ſpeak; for him have I offended. Who is here ſo rude that would not be a Clintonian? If any, ſpeak; for him have I offended. Who is here ſo vile that does not love my family? If any, ſpeak; for him have I offended. I pauſe for a reply.

Denniſton and Cheetham cry out] None! Clinton, None!

Dewitt proceeds] Then none have I offended. I have done no more to Aaron, than I will do to every other who, like him, ſhall preſume to impede me in my career. The queſtion of his *fall* was decreed laſt winter in a Waſhington Caucus. His glory, in ſupporting our once expiring faction was then, for the firſt time, denied him. And his offences againſt my family, for which he now ſuffers, were greatly magnified.

[Here enter John Swartwout, Mr. Burr's Marſhall, with others in mourning.]

There come his mourners, led on by John Swartwout; who though he had no hand in his downfall, ſhall [if he will join the Clinton ſtandard] receive the benefit of his *falling*—a larger ſhare of the loaves and fiſhes—as which of you [upon the ſame condition] ſhall not? With this I depart—that as I have ſlain my moſt dangerous rival for the good of my family—I have the ſame flood of lies and calumnies to blaſt the character of any other when it ſhall pleaſe my family to need his downfall.

[Here, in imitation of the Roman Mob, they all cry out, "Clinton ſhall be Vice-Preſident." In the confuſion, Denniſton and Cheetham endeavor to excite the Mob to "bring Dewitt in triumph to his houſe." Being unable to obtain any aſſiſtance, they attempt it alone. But Cheetham, having as uſual, taken a glaſs too much, was unable to carry himſelf. And Denniſton, deſerted by his brother, was forced, much to the mortification of poor Dewitt, to abandon the enterprize. In the mean time, Dewitt makes off and Swartwout mounts the hogshead and while all cry "hear Burr's man," "hear Burr's man" he begins.]

John Swartwout.] Burrites, Clintonians, Democrats! lend me your ears.
I come to weep for Aaron and to praiſe him.
The Evil, that men do forever haunts them—
The Good, is oft interred in calumny.
So let it be with Aaron—The envious Dewitt
Hath told you, Aaron is ambitious.
What then? What leading Democrat is not?
Can that, in him, be blamed, which in his foes,
E'en in Dewitt himſelf, is moſtly praiſed?
Here, under leave of Dewitt and the reſt,
[For Dewitt is an honorable man,
So are they all, all honorable men,]
Come I to weep for Aaron's downfall.
He was my friend *and made me Marſhall*,
But, Dewitt ſwears he is a traitor;
And Dewitt, *ſurely, cannot be malignant.*
He hath made many Fed'rals good Demos,
Whoſe voices raiſed Tom Jefferſon to office.
Did this, in Aaron, ſeem ambitious?
When the proud Clintons ſunk beneath their crimes,
And every honeſt man ſtill preſſed them down;
'Twas Aaron cheered and raiſed them into pow'r.
Ambition, ſurely, would not thus have done.
You all did ſee, when, at the capitol,
He might have fill'd the higheſt chair of ſtate,
Which he did then refuſe. Was this ambition?
Yet, Dewitt ſays, he was a traitor;
And Dewitt *cannot envy Aaron's fame.*

I do not ſay, that Dewitt ſpoke a lie;
But, I do ſay, what I and all do know;
That Dewitt, now, is Senator; and that,
He caſts a longing, lingering look,
On that high ſeat, which Aaron now poſſeſſes.

You all did love him, once; not without cauſe,
For he did revolutionize our city.
He roused the Clintons from their hiding holes;
And, by his arts, reſtored democracy,
Routed, and almoſt ſcouted from the ſtate.
Her ſcattered bands he rallied; and boldly
Led them on, to victory and triumph.
You, ſurely, then have cauſe to love him now.
O judgment! thou art fled to brutiſh beaſts,
To Cheetham, Denniſton, Duane and Blake,
And, by them, honeſt men are vilely dup'd.

But, one ſhort year has wheeled his ſeaſons round,
Since Aaron's word could guide the Clinton hoſt;
And all the crew did tremble, at his frown.
But now, when raiſed to power by Aaron's hand,
Th' ungrateful family ſwell large with pride;
And not a ſoul will do him reverence.
O maſters, if I were diſpoſed to turn
Their curſed ſlanders back upon themſelves;
Were I diſpoſed to name but half his arts,
How he deceived, by flattery, bribed and bought
Thouſands of lazy, idle vagabonds,
Who, 'ſcap'd from foreign halters, throng our ſtreets;
'Twould ſwell your ſouls to mutiny and rage.
But, I ſhould do Dewitt wrong, and Wortman,
Who, you all know; are not ambitious.

But bear with me, a little further.
You all do know great Aaron's character.
I remember, when it ſhone moſt brightly,
'Twas in the ſpring of eighteen hundred,
That day, when in this very capitol,
The democratic bands, led on by him,
Firſt triumph'd o'er the haughty federaliſts.
Ah! then Burr ſeem'd a God—and all the crew,
E'en, the proud Clintons ſung aloud his praiſe.
But now how vilely is the ſcene revers'd.
Like bull-dogs, they aſſault his character,
Look! on this place, Dewitt has ſpit his ſpite.
See what a rent the villain Wortman made.
Behold—where, ſmiling Riker pierc'd his fame.
See where, the hatter Cheetham marred him;
And as he pluck'd his hireling pen away,
I mark'd; the eye of Aaron followed it,
And gaz'd around, as if, to be reſolved,
If Cheetham was a traitor to his patron.
For Cheetham, as you know, was rear'd by Burr,
And paid by him, and kept by him from ſtarving.
This was the moſt malignant act of all:
For, when the patriot Aaron ſaw *him* ſtrike,
Ingratitude and treachery, more ſtrong,
More villainous, than all their calumnies,
Pierc'd his ſoul: his reputation ſtagger'd.
O, what a ſhock was there, ye democrats!
Then I and you, and all our faction here,
Which he had rais'd and rendered powerful,
Fell down.—While treaſon, villainy and lies
Reared their dark viſages and rul'd ſupreme.

O now you weep, and I perceive you loathe
This cruel treachery: these are honeſt drops.
Kind ſouls, what! weep you, when you but beheld
Burr's reputation mangled? Wait a while.
O'er Spencer's head and all their hoſt of tools,
Let but thoſe Clintons follow their ambition,
And mount the pinnacle—and, ſoon, you'll ſee
Foul diſcord fan her flame; and party rage
Unlike the bickerings of parties now,
Will take the helm and ruſh to civil war.
Then ſhall you ſee, not Burr alone, but *all*,
Who will not bend the knee to tyranny,
Proſcrib'd and butcher'd; and this once happy ſtate,
Like modern France becomes the ſport of knaves.

FOR THE BALANCE.

The ſubjoined extracts from Monteſquieu, which I communicate for inſertion in the Balance, evince a ſtriking reſemblance between the old Roman republicans, thoſe conquerors of the world, and the French republic. Z.

"AS the Romans (ſays Monteſquieu) never concluded a peace with ſincerity and integrity, their treaties were properly only ſo many ſuſpenſions from war; they inſerted ſuch conditions in them, as always paved the way to the ruin of thoſe ſtates which accept-

ed them: they uſed to turn the garriſons out of the ſtrong holds; they regulated the number of the land forces, or had the horſes and elephants delivered up to them; and in caſe this people (with whom the Romans made peace) were powerful at ſea, they obliged them to burn their ſhips, and ſometimes to remove higher up in the country. After having deſtroyed the armies of a prince, *they drained his treaſures by impoſing a heavy tribute, or taxing him immoderately under colour of making him defray the expence of the war*: thus they obliged him to oppreſs his ſubjects, and thereby loſe their affections."

"Every peace the Romans granted an enemy (ſays Monteſqueiu) included alſo an alliance with him; or, in other words, *they made every nation ſubdu-d by them, contribute to the depreſſion of others.* When they permitted any cities the enjoyment of their liberties, *they immediately raiſed two factions in them, one of which defended the laws and liberties of their country, whilſt the other aſſerted that the will of the Romans was the only law: and as the latter faction was always the moſt powerful, it is plain that liberty could be nothing but a mere name.*"

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

THE pliancy of democratic editors, and the facility with which they accommodate themſelves to exiſting circumſtances is moſt aſtoniſhing—But lately, there were no means however baſe and deteſtable which falſhood and detraction could ſuggeſt to a malignant heart, which were not called in to aid in the pious work of deſtroying the confidence of the people in our rulers. Of this the polluted columns of the Democratic papers furniſh abundant evidence. Point us out the individual who ſhared in the federal adminiſtration, and whoſe ſentiments were accordant with it, however obſcure his rank, who was not in ſome form or other, aſſailed by the foul breath of calumny.—Who had the hardihood to pronounce, *even* immortal Waſhington, a Traitor and a Tyrant?—To charge him with having perpetrated every crime which has ever blackened the annals of meanneſs or depravity?—Credulity herſelf may be ſtaggered, but it was the very men, who now affect to make it a virtue to ſpeak reſpectfully of rulers. Having ſucceeded by *hook and by crook*, in getting into power the men who may delight to *profit* them, they have become forſooth, mighty ſticklers for the ſacred, the inviolable majeſty of office.

One of this accommodating gentry, lately had the aſſurance, unbluſhingly! no, decency muſt have exacted the tribute of a *bluſh*, to offer as a proof of his republicaniſm, that he had a religious regard to that ſacred injunction, "thou ſhalt not ſpeak evil of the rulers of thy people."—Are not our preſent rulers indebted to this very "evil ſpeaking" for their elevation to office? Did not Mr. Jefferſon, "the man of the people," the *pure* the *virtuous* Mr. Jefferſon himſelf, pay one hundred dollars to one of theſe democratic editors for writing a libel on his competitor for office—a libel, for which Callender, the inſtrument of this deteſtable baſeneſs, was ſentenced by a court of juſtice, to make atonement by fine and impriſonment: The people cannot be at a loſs for the motives of ſuch men.

Balance Closet.

CALLENDER.

MITCHELL, ſpeaking of the hundred dollars which Mr. JEFFERSON gave CALLENDER for writing that moſt infamous pamphlet, entitled "The Proſpect before us," says:—

"Now where is the harm of all this, even admitting the ſtatement to be correct? Callender was a poor needy alien; he had addreſſed, or dedicated his 'Proſpect' to Mr. JEFFERSON. It is well known that, from time immemorial, a benefaction is expected from the perſon to whom an author dedicates his work, eſpecially if the author is in indigent circumſtances. And could Mr. JEFFERSON do leſs, in this caſe, than to order Callender a donation, even if the work had not entirely met his approbation? We therefore can ſee no impropriety in this act, admitting the whole tranſaction to be true, for which, however, we have no other proof than the ſolitary aſſertion of Callender himſelf."

What could induce you, Mitchell, to undertake to palliate this reprehenſible act of Mr. Jefferſon? Can you ſee no harm in this tranſaction? It is all right is it, in the eye of a democrat, for the perſon holding the dignified office of Vice-Preſident of the United States, to pay "a poor needy alien" ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for writing a book in which Adams was called "a hoary headed incendiary"—which tells of unmaſking "the ſcandalous hypocriſy of Waſhington"—and which aſſerts, that "Adams had only compleated the ſcene of ignominy which Waſhington began?"—Yes, you ſay, this is all right.—Say it again, Mitchell, for you of all others, are the moſt fit to make ſuch aſſertions.

But "Callender dedicated his 'Proſpect' to Mr. Jefferſon."—And is it poſſible that Mr. Jefferſon could feel gratified by the dedication of ſuch a book as 'The Proſpect?'—Could he thus liberally reward "a poor needy alien" for dedicating to him a work, every page of which was ſtamped with infamy—every ſyllable of which bore the mark of its baſeneſs?—Would any "poor needy alien" have dared to dedicate ſuch a villainous work to men poſſeſſing the inflexible virtue of Waſhington or Adams?—No—nor would Callender have preſumed to preſent the ſheets of ſuch a book even to Mr. Jefferſon, had he not been previouſly acquainted with the diſpoſition and views of his patron.

But "we have no other proof than the ſolitary aſſertion of Callender himſelf," that one hundred dollars were given by Mr. Jefferſon.—Why, Mitchell, do you ſay this? Callender's bare aſſertion would be as good as that of any other democratic printer, which, to be ſure, would be bad enough—but *there is other proof*;—Callender received the money from Mr. Jefferſon, by the hand of his relation in Richmond, who would, long ſince, have contradicted Callender's ſtatement, if it had not been correct.

In the year 1797, when Mr. JEFFERSON was elected Vice-Preſident of the United States, he delivered an extempore Speech to the Senate, which cloſed in the following manner;—

"No one more ſincerely prays, that no accident may "call me to the higher and more important functions "which the conſtitution eventually devolves on this "office. These have been juſtly conferred to the em-"inent character [ADAMS] which has preceded me "here, whoſe talents and integrity have been known "and revered by me through a long courſe of years, "have been the foundation of a cordial and unintet-"upted friendſhip between us; and I devoutly pray he "may be long preſerved for the government, the hap-"piness, and proſperity of our common country."

And yet Mr. JEFFERSON, while he was Vice-Preſident, gave Callender one hundred Dollars for writing a pamphlet, in which Mr. ADAMS was calumniated in the vileſt manner—in which he was called a "hoary headed incendiary," &c. &c.—Now let Mr. JEFFERSON's friends put theſe things together—and make their own comments.

The *Democratic Republican*, a little Baltimore paper, ſays:—

"No blame can attach to Preſident Jefferſon for "beſtowing money on Callender, for the latter, at the "time of accepting it, was wretched beyond example; "of his miſeries, however, himſelf was the author, "and to be a drunkard is among the *leaſt* of his vi-"ces."

And are there men who bluſh not when making ſuch an aſſertion as this? What! Does no blame attach to Preſident Jefferſon for beſtowing money (for the purpoſe he did) on a perſon who had rendered himſelf wretched beyond example, by VICES, among which *drunkenneſs was the* LEAST? Shame on the ſervile tools who endeavor to palliate ſuch conduct.

APOLOGY FOR MR. JEFFERSON.

Callender, in his *Recorder* of the 28th ult. offers the following apology for Mr. Jefferſon:—

"In the ſeventh letter to Jones, it was ſtated, that Mr. Jefferſon had, unſolicited, ſent an hundred dollars to aſſiſt in printing the two volumes of the Proſpect. The money was paid at two different times by his relation, Mr. George Jefferſon, who is *ready to atteſt the fact.* This anecdote has made an unreaſonable noiſe. Much cenſure has been caſt upon Mr. Jefferſon, as bribing a perſon to libel John Adams."—

—"There ſhould not have been any ſurprize at the remittance of theſe hundred dollars. There was one reaſon, and that but a ſmall one, for being ſurprized about it. Mr. Jefferſon is a rigid economiſt. He holds with Dr. Swift, that *a ſhilling is a ſerious thing.*"—"But with Mr. Jefferſon, the deſtruction of John Adam's character muſt have been a favorite object. John ſtood betwixt him and twenty-five thouſand dollars per annum, beſides a preſidential palace, and the gratification of perſonal ſelf-importance."

We beg leave to obſerve to the editor of the *Poughkeepſie Journal*, that we have never made the conceſſion mentioned in his laſt paper, except for argument ſake. We allowed the "Citizen" every advantage that he aſked, for the purpoſe of convincing him that he was wholly ignorant of his ſubject. The editor of the *Journal* will find no difficulty in maintaining the ground he has taken.

The Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

To "C."

SMOOTH runs thy verse—with ease thy numbers flow,
Chaste is thy style—with warmth thy passions glow;—
But why, my friend, why chaunt the love-lorn strain?
Why sing of lovers toying on a plain?
(—"The lovely Delia and her loving swain"—)
Why climb Parnassus by that beaten road,
Which love-sick boys a thousand times have trod?
Why delve for produce in a worn-out field?
Why search for flow'rs on shrubs which cease to yield?
Why hope for water from exhausted springs—
Or music from a viol void of strings?

ART thou, my friend, by Cupid's wiles ensnar'd?
Hast thou the sweets of moonlight meetings shar'd?
Hast thy fair Delia met thee in the grove,
And kindly heard thy tender tales of love?
If so, my friend, pray chaunt your verses *there*—
Go coo with doves, and woo the willing fair.
But when you write to meet the *public* eye,
Tell not of Damon's kiss, or Delia's sigh.

B.

FOR THE BALANCE.

SONNET.—TO A FRIEND.

DO rural pleasures still engage your mind?
Does nature still enchant your feeling heart?
And is your soul to solitude inclin'd?
Then this wild spot may some faint bliss impart,

Come then, my friend, beneath the noon-tide shade,
Fann'd by the gale which brisk. plays around,
Or haply wander in the opening glade,
Where the soft warblers untaught notes resound;

Or stay till evening zephyrs calmly wing
The sweets of nature from the blooming vale—
Then from reflection to enjoyment spring,
And the rich blessings of the season hail!

So shall true pleasure g'ld the passing hours,
As genius elevates her mental powers.

JULIENNE.

Kingston, Ulster-County.

[*The following Song, though frequently published, has lost none of its excellence. We presume it will be acceptable to our fair readers.*]

THE ROSE.

THE rose had been wash'd—lately wash'd in a show'r,
That Mary to Anna convey'd;
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flow'r;
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd; and the leaves were all wet;
And it seem'd to a fanciful view,
To weep for the buds it had left with regret,
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily seiz'd it—unfit as it was
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd;
And shaking it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I snap'd it! it fell to the ground!

"And such," I exclaim'd, "is the pitiless part,
"Some act by the delicate mind—
"Regardless of wringing and breaking the heart,
"Already to sorrow resign'd!

"This elegant rose had I shaken it less,
"Might have bloom'd with the owner awhile;
"And the tear that is wip'd with a little address,
"May be follow'd, perhaps, with a smile!"

Monitorial Department.

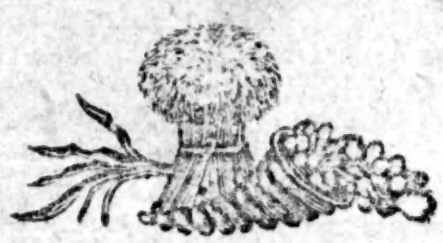
To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

AN EXTRACT

From a charge given, in March last, to the Grand Jury, at Barnstable (Massachusetts) by Hon. NATHANIEL FREEMAN, *Esq.*

THIS court at the last term for impannelling a grand jury, impressed with the alarming state of the publick, from the demoralizing dispostion prevailing; upon solemn consultation, entered into some rules and determinations to be observed by them for the more effectually suppressing vice, immorality, and profaneness, and to promote peace and good order in the country; to which I hope we shall adhere with perseverance. And we trust, that you, gentlemen, will with us unite *your* exertions, both in public and in private, individually, to effect that reform in the manners and morals of all and especially of the youth within your respective spheres of authority and influence, which was then recommended to the grand jury as dutiful and necessary. The several steps then suggested to this purpose, and what relates to your official duty, I will briefly recapitulate in language not very dissimilar from what I then made use of to *them*. The substance and matter must always be the same; there can be little variation except in dress, which is not material.

As the leading measure to effect this great desideratum, it was thought important, that as parents or masters, we should exert ourselves in restoring a proper tone to the too relaxed state of family government, as being the basis, and perhaps the origin of all government. Without it our boasted republican fabrick with all its beautiful pillars must fall to the ground, prostrate on a level with the dust, which entombs the heroes, whose lives were sacrificed to obtain it. We should teach our children a respectful demeanour and proper subordination towards superiors, and a benevolent urbanity of manners to all—to respect and obey the constitution and laws of the commonwealth and of the United States—to honour its magistrates—to love their country—to be sober, temperate, peaceable, prudent, and industrious. We should check their vices and vicious propensities, as they unfold themselves to our observation, their follies, extravagancies, and especially their impatience, under proper restraint and subjection to our authority; the latter being the incipient state of a principle, which, as it progresses, arrives to an inveterate oppugnation to all government divine and human, and constantly seeks its disorganization.



Agricultural.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE false blossoms, as they are commonly but erroneously called, of melons, cucumbers, squashes, &c. are the males, and the fruit-bearing blossoms are the females. When the male blossoms (as they commonly be) are very numerous; it is useful carefully to crop off a part of them to prevent their absorbing the prolific juices of the plant; but, if you should take them all off, the embrio fruit that appears under the female blossoms would inevitably perish; for in the economy of nature, the farina of the former class of blossoms must disperse itself and strike upon the other class, in order to the production of fruit.

If you plant melons close by the side of cucumbers, the farina from the latter, overspreading and fecundating the blooms of the former, will contaminate the melon by giving it in some degree, the flavour and taste of the cucumber. From the same cause, different sorts of potatoes, or of Indian corn, planted near to each other, will produce a mongrel crop: and as all things in this world tends to degeneracy, the worst sort will generally become predominant. A large part of the blooms of fruit-trees have no embrio fruit, and these also are the male blossoms: and if a fruit tree of excellent quality should stand near to another of inferior quality, the farina from the blooms of the inferior tree, overspreading the blooms of the good tree, would injure the quality of its fruit.

This subject might easily be pursued in a great variety of particulars: and it is not a

matter of mere curioſity and idle ſpeculation, but may be rendered practically uſeful to the farmer and gardener; becauſe, whoever would raiſe plants or fruit trees of the beſt quality muſt be careful to diſtance them from others of an inferior kind, or otherwiſe a degeneracy in the fruit will be effected.

Literary.

FROM THE ALBANY CENTINEL.

COWPER.

THERE are certain writers whoſe works cannot be read without exciting a deſire to become acquainted with the life and character of the author. We contract a friendſhip for him; we ſhould like to ſee him in the familiarity of domeſtic life; we feel an intereſt in every thing that concerns him, and are curious to know the incidents of his life, which have imparted the peculiar traits to his temper and character which his writings diſplay. Theſe diſpoſitions of the mind are the offſpring of a native love of virtue; yet were we to become intimately acquainted with the lives and true characters of the writers, who have engaged our eſteem and friendſhip, we ſhould frequently retract our approbation, ſuppreſs the favorable ſentiments we had formed reſpecting them, and wonder at the falſe diſplay of virtue they have made. Who has exhibited more tenderneſs, feeling and ſentiment than Sterne? Who appears more ſenſible of the exquiſite enjoyment afforded by indulging *the charities of life?* Yet, Sterne had a cruel heart: He could weep over a dead aſs, but he could ſee his mother pine in want, apparently without a compaſſionate emotion, without making an effort for her relief. Not ſo the bard who has been called the laſt of his country. In his tender years he loſt his mother. Sorely did he lament the bereavement. Affection gave an impreſſion to his character, which it retained all his days; he expreſſed his grief with a tenderneſs and a pathos which cannot be preſented to the mind of ſenſibility without awakening the moſt tender ſympathy. Another incident muſt have had a conſiderable influence in forming the character of this amiable poet. Early did he ſuffer from that paſſion, which is ſaid to ſoften, to purify and to exalt the mind. He loved; his paſſion was returned, but the ſtern decree of a parent prevented a union. The infanity of the poet's charmer was the conſequence. Many indeed and ſore were his afflictions; his ſky was dark, his path through life was rough. Twelve long years did he ſuffer the anguiſh of deſpair. Theſe circumſtances, in ſome degree, account for the tenderneſs and ſenſibility which pervade all his works. Independent of the morality, the religion, the piety of the author of the Taſk, we muſt admire the powers of his genius. Few poets have afforded us ſo many different diſplays of poetic merit. He is both grave and humorous, ſometimes keenly ſatirical, frequently ſublime. In the deſcriptive he is unrivalled. His touches of the pathetic are exquiſite.

" England with all thy faults I love thee ſtill,
" My country!"

This paſſage has not been noticed by the critics of Cowper. Yet no perſon of taſte can read it without admiring its felicity. Never was the native ſentiment of patriotiſm more feelingly and forcibly expreſſed. The ſoliloquy of Alexander Selkirk (Robinſon Cruſoe) during his reſidence on the deſolate Iſland of Juan Fernandez, diſplays an uncommon degree of feeling, thoughts that would not have occurred to an ordinary mind, contemplating a ſimilar ſubject, with a ſingular aptitude of expreſſion. The two following verſes are peculiarly happy.

I'm out of humanity's reach!
I muſt finiſh my journey alone!
Never hear the ſweet muſic of ſpeech—
I ſtart at the ſound of my own!

My friends!—do they now and then ſend
A wiſh or a thought after me?
O! tell me I yet *have* a friend!
Tho' a friend I am never to ſee!

The ſingular temper of mind which Cowper poſſeſſed cannot fail to engage our eſteem and regard. The tear of ſenſibility will ever ſtart at the recital of his calamities, but it will be dried up when it is remembered that his virtues and piety, his firm belief in the doctrine of chriſtianity, are rewarded with celeſtial bliſs. Z.

ON THE STYLE OF WASHINGTON.

Extract from an Eulogy on General Waſhington, pronounced at Boſton, February 19th, 1800, before the American academy of Arts and Sciences.—By the Hon. John Davis, Eſq.

" WHILE contemplating the character of WASHINGTON, in a literary point of view, I muſt not omit to conſider his ſtyle. It is diſtinguiſhed, for purity, propriety, and preciſion; and ſome of the moſt correct philologiſts have pronounced, that moſt of the qualities of a good ſtyle are united in his compoſitions. In his letters he is plain: in his public addreſſes elegant; in all he is correct, expreſſing in a ſmall compaſs his clear conceptions, without tireſome verboſity, or any parade of ornament. In attending to what has fallen from his pen, the connexion between modes of thinking and writing; between character and compoſition is apparent. His writings are marked with the ſtrong and pleaſing features of ſincerity, ſimplicity and dignity."

Diverſity.

ENGLISH BLUNTNESS.

WHILE the benevolent Howard was travelling over Europe, viſiting and inſpecting the priſons, he had an interview with Joſeph, Emperor of Germany, to whom he remonſtrated on the bad condition of his jails. The Emperor, who was not altogether pleaſed with his plainneſs, ſaid to him, " I am ſurprized, Mr. Howard, that you, an Engliſhman, ſhould complain of my priſons, when in England they hang people by ſcores even for petty thefts." " Hanging is better, replied Howard, than to lie in your jails."

A painter was employed in painting a Weſt-India ſhip in the river, ſuſpended on a ſtage under the ſhip's ſtern. The captain, who had juſt got into the boat along-ſide, for the purpoſe of going aſhore, ordered the boy to let go the painter (that is the rope which makes faſt the boat) the boy (who had never been to ſea, and was ignorant of the term) ran inſtantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the ſtage was held. The captain ſurpriſed at the boy's delay cried out, " You lazy dog, why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, " *He's gone, Sir, pots and all.*"

SCRAP.

A new ſpecies of domeſtic depredation has recently been diſcovered, in female ſervants about to be married, cutting open their maſters' and miſtreſſes' beſt beds, and ſtealing out a conſiderable quantity of feathers, in order to make a *bridal* bed for their own uſe; this is what theſe ladies call *feathering their own neſts.* [*Lon. Pap.*]

The following matrimonial event happened at Goſport:—A publican there was informed that his daughter, had lately ſet off to be married to one of the *black cymbalists* of the Wiltſhire band, and that only a ſpeedy interference could prevent their being married. The father purſued the couple, but arrived too late to prevent the union. Application being made to the officer, the bridegroom was confined ſome time, for being abſent without leave, and the bride was conducted home by the mother and conſtable. She attended to her father's door, where the mother led the van; the conſtable deſired the bride to follow but ſhe ſo well timed her manners, by politely ſaying, " After you, ſir," that ſhe perſuaded the conſtable to take precedence, while ſhe took to her heels, and completely effected her eſcape. *ib.*

An Hibernian traveller, expreſſing how cheering and comfortable the roads are made by mea s of *mile ſtones*, ſuggeſts to his readers that it would be a great improvement, if they were *nearer each other.* [*Port Folio.*]

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times

Hudson, *Auguſt* 10, 1802.

The YELLOW FEVER, after having ſubſided for a few days, is again progreſſing in Philadelphia.

We underſtand that at a meeting of the legatees of General Waſhington at Mount Vernon, ſeveral handſome teſtimonials were preſented to different public inſtitutions. The colours taken from the Heſſians, and on other occaſions, were directed to be preſented to the United States.—*Waſh. Fed.*

The Preſident has appointed TENCH COXE, to be ſupervifor of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.—Now let the Democrats prate about *old tories*.

A letter recently received at New-York from New-Orleans, mentions a report, that France relinquiſhes her claim to Louiſiana, for five ſhips of the line, five millions of dollars and repairs of twenty ſhips.

A late Charleſton (S. C.) paper, mentions the death of a child in that place, by the Small-Pox, who, ſome years before, had been inoculated for that diſeaſe, and was ſuppoſed, by all concerned, to have then had it. It is added, that 6 or 7 ſimilar caſes have happened in that city ſince January laſt; while of ſeveral hundreds who have been inoculated for the kine-pox, not one has had the ſmall-pox, though expoſed in various manners.

Two twin-brothers, by the name of CARR, were lately drowned at Northwood, N. H. together with a Mr. Langley, who attempted to ſave them. The two CARR's were married in one day to *twin ſiſters* had each a child about 5 months old—they died in each others arms, and were buried in *one grave*.

Letters received from Savannah inform us that General Jackſon is now ſuppoſed to be in very conſiderable danger from the wound he received in his late duel with Col. Watkins. He was believed to be conſiderably advanced in recovery when "the wound broke out afreſh in two different places;" on being probed it was found that a piece of his waiſtcoat had been driven in before the ball and had not been before diſcovered. Apprehenſions are entertained of a mortification. —*Even. Poſt.*

A duel was fought, on Saturday ſe'nnight, on the New-Jerſey ſhore, oppoſite New-York, between the Hon. DEWITT CLINTON and JOHN SWARTWOUT, Eſq. in conſequence of ſome offenſive expreſſions which Mr. CLINTON had made uſe of in ſpeaking of Mr. SWARTWOUT.—It is, doubtleſs, well known to our readers, that the democratic party in New-York have recently ſplit into two factions—one attached to Col. BURR, and the other to DEWITT CLINTON, who, it is ſaid, is aiming to obtain the office of Vice-Preſident at the next election. Mr. SWARTWOUT is a zealous friend of Mr. BURR, and in attempting to promote his intereſt, had purſued a line of conduct, which provoked CLINTON to call him "*a Liar and Scoundrel.*"—SWARTWOUT demanded ſatisfaction, and ſeconds were choſen—Col. W. S. SMITH on the part of SWARTWOUT, and R. RIKER, Eſq. on the part of CLINTON.—The following propoſal was offered by CLINTON, as the baſis of an accommodation:—

"If Mr. Swartwout will declare that he has not repreſented Mr. Clinton in relation to the controverſy reſpecting Mr. Burr, as being governed by unworthy motives, Mr. Clinton will declare that he uſed the epithets with reſpect to Mr. Swartwout, *only* in conſequence of this ſuppoſed imputation which being diſavowed by Mr. Swartwout, he (Mr. Clinton) readily withdraws the epithets complained of, and as a gentleman apologizes for the uſe of them. Theſe mutual declarations to be made in the preſence of Col. Smith and Mr. Riker, and a written ſtatement ſigned by Col. Smith and Mr. Riker, to be exchanged."

SWARTWOUT rejected this propoſal, and refuſed to accept of any thing ſhort of a written apology in the following words, to be ſigned by CLINTON:—

"Having, in the courſe of converſation made uſe of expreſſions reflecting on John Swartwout, Eſq. I do fully and freely withdraw thoſe expreſſions, as intemperate and unfounded, and requeſt Mr. Swartwout to accept this apology from me for having uſed them."

CLINTON, refuſing to ſign this apology, a duel was determined on, and the two ſeconds agreed on the following

ARRANGEMENT.

1st. To leave this Island from different points in two boats, precisely at 5 o'clock on Saturday P. M. and proceed to the place proposed. The party first arriving, will wait the landing of the other; each boat shall be rowed by four confidential persons *only*, who shall remain in their respective boats, until called for. These persons are not to be armed in any manner whatever. There will be but seven persons in each boat, viz:—the Principal, his Second, one Surgeon and four Oarsmen. The Surgeons may attend with silence on the ground.

2d. The distance between the parties, to be ten yards measured by the Seconds, and the positions shall be directly marked.

3d. The seconds shall determine by lot the choice of position.

4th. The pistols are not to exceed eleven inches in the barrel—They are to be smooth bores, and to be loaded by the seconds, in each others presence, shewing a smooth ball.

5th. The gentlemen will stand with their backs to each other at their respective stations, and in this position, shall each receive a pistol, and the seconds having determined by lot who gives the word—he to whom the lot falls shall take his position in the centre, retire from the line of fire, and shall distinctly say, "Attention Gentlemen"—"*To the right face.*" Upon which they shall face to the right and fire, with promptitude; if one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say, one, two, three, fire, and he shall fire.

6th. The left hand shall not be brought in support of the right arm, nor be placed on the right breast or side.

7th. If either should be wounded before he has fired, and means to fire, he shall, if he can stand *unsupported*, be entitled to his shot, and not otherwise. If either has fired, is wounded and means to proceed, he shall receive no assistance; his second will only exchange the pistol. If he falls forward the seconds shall repose him.

8th. At the exchange of pistols correct positions are to be resumed, and the words given as in article 5.

9th. A snap or flash to be considered as a fire.

The pistol must not be recovered.

10th. Neither party to quit his station, without the order or consent of the two seconds.

(Signed) R. RIKER.
W. S. SMITH.

New-York, July 30th, 1802.

The following is the account given of the duel by Col. SMITH:—

"Agreeably to the preceding preliminaries the reſpective gentlemen attended as agreed upon—left the city at five o'clock, and paſſed to the point propoſed—arriving as nearly together as the current would admit; the one obliquely aſcending, and the other deſcending the ſtream.

"The ground being correctly meaſured, and intermediate queſtions adjuſted, the gentlemen took their ſtations—were each preſented with a piſtol, and by order, faced to the right and fired, ineffectually. At the requeſt of Mr. Riker, I aſked Mr. Swartwout, "Are you ſatisfied, Sir?" He anſwered, "I am not."—The piſtols then being exchanged, and their poſitions reſumed, by order, the gentlemen faced to the right, and fired a ſecond ſhot, without effect. At the requeſt of Mr. Riker, I again addreſſed Mr. Swartwout, "Are you ſatisfied, Sir?" He anſwered ſtrongly in the negative; we proceeded and a third ſhot was exchanged without injury. At the requeſt of Mr. Riker, I again aſked Mr. Swartwout, "Are you ſatisfied, Sir?" He anſwered, "I am not—neither ſhall I be until that apology is made which I have demanded—until then, we muſt proceed." I then preſented a paper to Mr. Riker, containing the apology demanded, for Mr. Clinton's ſignature, obſerving, that we could not ſpend our time in converſation; that this paper muſt be ſigned or proceed. Mr. Clinton declared he would not ſign any paper on the ſubject; that he had no animoſity againſt Mr. Swartwout; would willingly ſhake hands; and agree to meet on the ſcore of former friendſhips.

"Mr. Swartwout inſiſted on his ſignature to the apology, and Mr. Clinton declining,

they ſtood at their poſts, and fired a fourth ſhot, Mr. Clinton's ball ſtruck Mr. Swartwout's left leg, about five inches below the knee—he ſtood ſteady and collected. At the requeſt of Mr. Riker, I again addreſſed Mr. Swartwout, "Are you ſatisfied, Sir?" He anſwered, that "It was uſeleſs to repeat the queſtion, my determination is fixed, and I beg we may proceed." Mr. Clinton repeated, that he had no animoſity againſt Mr. Swartwout; was ſorry for what had paſſed; propoſed to advance, ſhake hands, and bury the circumſtance in oblivion.

"During this converſation, Mr. Swartwout's ſurgeon kneeling by his ſide, extracted the ball from the oppoſite ſide of his leg; Mr. Swartwout ſtanding erect on his poſt; and poſitively, declining any thing ſhort of an ample apology, they fired the fifth ſhot, and Mr. Swartwout received the ball in the left leg, about five inches above the ancle; ſtill, however, ſtanding ſteady on his poſt perfectly compoſed. At the requeſt of Mr. Riker, I again addreſſed Mr. Swartwout, "Are you ſatisfied, Sir?" He forcibly anſwered, "I am not; Sir: proceed." Mr. Clinton then quitted his ſtation, declining the combat, and declared he would fire no more. Mr. Swartwout expreſſed himſelf ſurpriſed, that Mr. Clinton would neither apologize, nor give him the ſatisfaction required; and addreſſing me, ſaid, "What ſhall I do, my friend." I anſwered, "Mr. Clinton declines making the apology required—refuſes taking his poſition—and poſitively declares he will fire no more; and his Second, appearing to acquieſce in the diſpoſition of his principal, there is nothing further left for you *now*, but to have your wounds dreſſed." The ſurgeons attended, dreſſed Mr. Swartwout's wounds, and the gentlemen in their reſpective barges, returned to the city.

"W. S. SMITH."

"New-York, July 31ſt, 1802."

FOREIGN.

Late accounts received at Norfolk, from France, ſtate, that in all the communes which have made their returns on the votes eſtabliſhing Bonaparte Conſul for life, the majorities have been about 50 ayes to 1 nay. A Paris paper, of the 4th of June, ſays, "At Aix la Chapelle, not only the votes of the *Citizens* have been unanimous for the election of the Firſt Conſul for life, but women, whoſe huſbands were abſent, have been permitted to vote in a ſeparate book for that purpoſe."

The Knot.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening laſt, Mr. ISAIAH GRIFFEN, to Miss WAITE BUTLER, both of this city.

WANTED,

1000 Buſhels of Corn,

For which CASH will be paid, at four ſhillings and ſix pence per bushel, if delivered within Ten Days—Apply to the subscriber, at the Store of *Marſhal Jenkins & Sons.*

GILBERT JENKINS.

Hudson, 9th Auguſt, 1802. 32

Rufus Backus & Co.

Have removed from the Store next door to the Balance-Office, to the New Store lately occupied by HENRY DIBBLEE, *two doors eaſt of Mr.* STODDARD'S *Printing-Office, & nearly oppoſite to Capt.* JOHN HATHAWAY'S *where they have a general aſſortment of*

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which they will ſell cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

8 by 10 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, and a few barrels and half barrels of Excellent SHAD.

Hudson, Auguſt 3, 1802. 31 tf

Suſquehannah Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Connecticut Susquehannah Company, that a meeting of the Company will be held at the Academy in Athens, at Tioga Point, Luzerne County, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place the propriators are requested to attend, as business of the utmoſt concern as it reſpects the intereſt of the Company in general, and the ſettlers on the land in particular, will be brought forward to be acted upon at ſaid meeting.

JOHN FRANKLIN, CLERK.

Athens, July 1, 1802.

STRAY MARE AND COLTS.

TAKEN UP, about the 1ſt. inſt. a bay MARE—and two bay yearling HORSE COLTS. The owner or owners, by proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. Apply to WILLIAM SHAW or DAVID INGERSOLL.

Hudſon, Auguſt 10th, 1802. 32—tf

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF

Prime Canada Beaver,

Raccoon & Muſkrat.

ALSO,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hats & Hatter's Trimmings.

Apply to

E. COMSTOCK.

Hudſon, 6 mo. 28th, 1802. 26 tf.

☞ WHEREAS PEGGY, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe—this is, therefore, to forbid all persons harboring or truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DANIEL DORMODEY.

Auguſt 3. 1802. 31—3

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the Sheriff's Office for the county of Columbia, is kept by the ſubſcriber in the town of Kinderhook, near the ſtore of *Abraham & Iſaac Van Vleck*, where all process and other buſineſs relating to that office muſt be ſent, as the ſubſcriber will not be reſponſible for process ſent to his deputies.

Barent Van Derpoel,

Sheriff.

April 13th, 1802. 15

☞ THE Subſcriber, ſurviving partner of the late firm of PITKIN & EDMONDS, takes this method to request all persons having any demands againſt the ſaid firm, to preſent the ſame to him for ſettlement without delay, and all thoſe indebted to make payment immediately to prevent coſts.

SAMUEL EDMONDS.

Hudſon, July 6, 1802. 27

Good Encouragement

For Induſtrious Men.

TWO HUNDRED FARMS, of 100 acres each, lying in the county of Ontario, and ſtate of New-York to be ſold on advantageous terms to actual ſettlers. The lands are well ſituated, of good quality, and an indiſputable title will be given. Produce, delivered in the township where the lands lie, good farms in this part of the Country, or in the ſtate of Connecticut, will be received in payment. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Zachariah Seymour, living in Canandargua, or the ſubſcriber in Claverack.

Daniel Penfield.

ALSO,

A CONVENIENT FARM in Hillſdale, containing about 120 acres, ſituated at the junction of the road from Great-Barrington and the turnpike from Sheffield to Hudſon, near the 19 mile ſtone. There is a Dwelling Houſe, good Barn and about 200 Fruit Trees old and young on the premiſes. Enquire as above.

March 26, 1802. 13 tf.

For Sale

An excellent ſtand for a Tavern

SITUATE in Warren-ſtreet (uſually called Main-ſtreet) in this city, conſiſting of two lots of ground, 100 feet front, and 120 feet depth, on which is a two story houſe, with four rooms on each floor, (a cellar under the whole) and a Ball-room 45 by 20 feet, adjoining—a good kitchen—a large barn and ſtabling for 30 horſes—together with other outhouſes—the whole being well ſupplied with water from the Aqueduct.—The above ſtand is in a central and pleaſant ſituation, and has been for a long time occupied as a tavern, for which purpoſe it is convenient and well calculated. It will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of April next, or ſooner if required. For further particulars enquire of

John Gunn,

on the premiſes.

Hudſon Dec. 17th, 1801. 8 tf

FOR SALE,

A LOT of land, 55 feet front, and 120 feet deep, at the lower end of Diamond-Street, in Hudſon, on which is a building, hitherto occupied as a School-houſe. The lot is conveniently ſituated for building. For terms and particulars, enquire of

EBENEZER CROSSMAN.

July 13th, 1802. 28 tf.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars, per annum, payable in quarterly advances.

To Country Subscribers, who receive their papers at the office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, payable as above.

To those who receive them by the mail, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

A handsome title-page will be given with the last number of the volume.

☞ Complete files from No. 1. of this volume, may be had on application.

Prosper Hosmer,

Has this day received a general supply of

New Spring Goods,

Cheaper than usual!

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A GREAT variety of Chintzes and Callicoes. Black and coloured Cambrick Muslins. Cambricks and jaconet white do. India and British book do. and Handkerchiefs. Black and white lace Veils. Assortment of black and white Laces. Ladies and Misses Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets of the newest fashion. Black, white and coloured extra. Long silk Gloves. Black and white short do. Cotton Mitts. Dimities. Cambrick muslin Shawls. Tamboured do. Black India and Italian Lutestrings. Sattins and Pelongs. Silk, Mersailles and Muslinett Vesting. Umbrellas. Ladies and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Stockings. Black silk and cotton twilled Nankeens. Blue and common India do. Common striped do. Cotton Cassimeres. Handsome Stripes for Coats. Assortment of fashionable Coat Buttons. Cotton and Cotton Yarn for knitting. Jeans and Fustians. Linens and Cotton Stripes (very low.) Irish and other Linens. German and Russia Sheetings. Apron and Shirting Checks. Humhums of all prices. Crape Gauses, Ladies and Children's Shoes. Cloths Cassimers and Stuff Goods; and a great variety of other articles as usual.

ALSO,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of the first quality. Lump and Brown SUGARS. New Orleans Indigo, of the first quality. Molasses. Salt. Pepper and Allspice, &c. &c.

Hudson, May, 18, 1802. 20 tf

Nathan Benjamin,

Has this day received from New-York, and is now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by Mr. Benj. Haxstun, upper end of Main, alias Warren-Street, Hudson,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Which together with the articles selected from those Mr. Haxstun had on hand, form a complete and extensive assortment, among which are the following, all offered for sale

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

DRY GOODS.

Black, blue, London brown and smoke, cinnamon, drab, light mixed and scarlet superfine and common Broadcloths. Black, blue, London brown, dark brown, and printed Cassimeres. Coatings. Elastic and Forest Cloths. Superfine and common Frize. Plains. Drab, snuff, black and olive twilled Velvet. Black, snuff, and Drab Fancy Cord. Fustain. White Jean. Black Everlasting and Sattinett, Swansdown, Mersailles, sattin and muslinett, crossover, white ribbed, camels hair and other Vest-Shapes. Birds-eye, Camblet, Silk-crape, Wildbore, Moreen, Calimanco, Russel and almost every kind of Stuff-Goods. Red, white and yellow Flannel. Plush. An assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes. About 50 pieces of Furniture Chintz. Britannia and Irish Linens. Cambricks. Dimities. Humhums, cheap by the piece or single yard. Book, jaconet, plain, tambored, striped, lappet and other Muslins. Black do. Chintz, muslin, purple and camels-hair Shawls. India Nankeens. Striped, clouded, black, blue, plain and ribbed, English do. Silk do. Weverett. A variety of Ginghams. Worsted, cotton, thread and silk Hosery. Bandanna and other silk Handkerchiefs. Cotton do. Pocket do. Ladies and Gentleman's silk and leather Gloves. Black and white Lace and Edging. Thread Black, brown and blue ribbed and plain Sattin. Taffity, Mode, Persian, Pelong and Sarsnet. Fans. Ribbons. Quality and shoe binding. Bobbin. Bedticking. Silk and Twist. Apron and Cap Tape. Velvet binding. White and brown Platillas. Fur and wool Hats, &c.

HARDWARE.

Large and small iron kettles, tea kettles, bake-pans, shovels, spades, frying pans, scythes, hoes, nails, German, English and American blister steel, Sweeds and country bar iron, share-moulds, knives and forks, carving do. cutteau do. double and single bladed pen do. pincers, nippers, awls and tacks, desk trimmings, large and small butt, chest and H. L. hinges, screws and brass nails, shears and scissars, hearth and paint brushes, shovels and tongs, brass cocks, brass and iron wire, compasses, plain irons, gimblets, screw and pad augers—large and small stock, chest and padlocks, thimbles, pins and needles, whipshongs, bellows, sad-irons, brass and iron candlesticks, steel-plate handsaws, slates, pewter tea pots, basons and plates, table and tea spoons, shaving boxes, razors, and straps, window glass, brass kettles, looking-glasses, copper tea-kettles, knitting pins—spoon, check and wire bitts, snuffers, thumblatches, harness buckles, silver mounted and cowskin whips, holland quills, wafers, ink powder, writing paper, blank books, bed-ropes at 25 cents each—mill and handsaw files— all sorts of combs.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix Rum, French Brandy, Hollan Gin, Port Wine, Molasses, lump and brown Sugar, Hyson Souchong and Bohea Teas, Raisins, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Allum, Brimstone, Snuff, Pigtail and cut Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

Also, 4 or 5 Waggons, for sale as above, on a sure credit of 4 or 5 months.

The above goods will be sold at a very small advance from the cost, for Cash, Boards, Grain, Bar Iron, Butter or any kind of country produce, in its proper season.

June 3, 1802. 23

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious Store and excellent stand for business, lately occupied by *Hicks & Smith*, Warren-Street (usually called Main-Street) Hudson. For terms apply to

David R. Waldo.

May 25th, 1802. 21

A FEW BARRELS

Warranted Shad,

For Sale, CHEAP, by

DAVID R. WALDO.

Hudson, June 29th, 1802. 26

Isaiah Griffen,

Watch and Clock Maker, Gold & Silver Smith,

Next door east of *DAVID R. WALDO's* store, and nearly opposite Mr. Gunn's tavern, Main Street, has for sale,

Clocks and Watches;

Watch Glasses, by the gross or dozen—Watch Chains, Seals and Keys—Sleeve buttons and fancy Beads assorted—Lockets—Rings—Thimbles—Iron & Britannia Table and Tea Spoons.

All kinds of gold, silver and plated work made, and Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice and reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch may be relied on.

Hudson, August, 5, 1802

William Noyes, Jun.

Informs the public, that he carries on the

Boot & Shoe-Making Business,

About one mile from the Court-House, in Hudson, on the Columbia Turnpike, where all orders will be attended to with punctuality.

July 20, 1802. 29—6w

Patent Air-Pump

VENTILATOR.

For the use of Ships, Mines, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.

AS THE subscriber has obtained a Patent for this invention, he proposes to dispose of Patent Rights, on the following terms:—For every vessel of one hundred tons or under, Ten Dollars; and for every vessel of one hundred tons or over. Ten cents per ton. A copy of a vessel's register, attested by a custom house officer, will be sufficient evidence of the said vessel's tonnage. Every patent right shall have a drawing and description of the machine annexed. Letters directed to the subscriber (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Richard Robotham,

Patentee.

Hudson, 1802. 23 tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of ELISHA PITKIN, Esq. deceased, are requested without delay to exhibit them to the subscribers; and those indebted to the said estate, are earnestly required to make payment.

GEORGE HALE, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH PITKIN, *Executrix.*

June 22nd, 1802. 26

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of RUFUS BACKUS, that a division of all the money of the estate of the said RUFUS BACKUS, which has already, or which shall come to my hands, on or before the first day of October next, will on that day be made at my office in the city of Hudson, pursuant to the act entitled, "An act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed 3rd April, 1801.

H. L. HOSMER, *Assignee.*

Hudson, June 28, 1802. 27

The Sham-Patriot

UNMASKED,

IS READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.